



County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT


OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1923.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
TYNEMOUTH,

1ST JUNE, 1924.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Tynemouth.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Fifteenth Annual Report, being the forty-third report presented to you by successive Medical Officers.

During the year a considerable amount of time has been spent inspecting properties in two areas which have been scheduled by the Council as coming within the scheme for the demolition of insanitary property, and a representation was submitted in respect of Pant Street and Adamson's Buildings areas.

In the month of October an outbreak of smallpox occurred which gave rise to the greatest difficulty in finding accommodation, not only for cases of the disease, but for the isolation also of cases of ordinary infectious diseases, which were discharged from Moor Park Hospital to accommodate smallpox, in view of the threatened epidemic.

The Council, subsequently, decided to build a hospital for the accommodation of smallpox patients, and this is now in course of erection.

I have pleasure in recording that the death rate has again fallen below any previously recorded in the history of the borough.

I would also take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the assistance and courteous consideration which they have extended to me throughout the year, and to my colleagues and members of the staff of the Health Department, as well as to other Corporation officials for their valuable and ready help at all times.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. A HISLOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,288 acres..
Population (estimated 1923)	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,330.
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,918.
Number of seperate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,774.
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£327,095
Sum represented by a penny rate	.....	...	...	...	...	...	£1,354.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.			
Births	{ Legitimate	...1509	765	744	} Birth Rate 24.12.		
	{ Illegitimate	... 67	37	30			
Deaths	...	... 833	420	413	... Death Rate 12.75.
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth		{	from sepsis		0.
			from other causes		6.

Deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births:—

	Legitimate 81	Illegitimate 223	...	...	Total 87
Total Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	46
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	30
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	21

County Borough of Tynemouth. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman :--*COUNCILLOR J. FRATER, J.P. (MAYOR).

*Vice-Chairman :—*COUNCILLOR JAS. HARRISON, M.D.

ALDERMAN PORTER.
COUNCILLOR ARKLEY.
" ATKINSON.
" CLARKSON.
" COATS.
" FITZHUGH.
" FORSYTH.
" HASTIE.

COUNCILLOR LONIE.
" ROWE.
" SCORER.
" SHANNON.
" SMITH.
" THIRKLE.
" WARD.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and
Medical Officer to the Education Authority.*

JAMES A. HISLOP, M.D. (Brux.) ; L.R.C.P. ; D.P.H. (Edin.)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

JOHN OLIVER MURRAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Ed.)

Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

AMY ROBINSON, M.D. (Edin.)

*Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Housing, Town Planning, etc.. Act,
Food and Drugs Acts., etc.*

WILLIAM L. McQUEEN, A.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors.

JAMES STANLEY, A.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspection. EDWARD E. MILBURN, Cert. R.S.I.
S. G. EDWARDS (Temporary Assistant).

Disinfector.

HENRY HODGSON.

Tuberculosis Nurse.

MISS MILLS.

Health Visitors.

MISSSES MINTO, SHAW, CRAIK AND BELDON.

Clerks.

ALBERT R. FORSYTH, Chief Clerk.

STANLEY H. MOFFAT, Clerk, Cert. R.S.I.

MISS HUITSON, Typist.

MISS BARNSLEY, Typist.

W. MILLER, Junior Clerk.

Matron of Moor Park Infectious Diseases Hospital.

MISS M. EWART.

Matron of Frater Maternity Home.

MISS M. MATTHEWSON.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

—0—

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the census of 1921, taken on 19th June, was 63,770, and on 30th June, 1923, the population as estimated by the Registrar General, had increased to 65,330.

The **natural increase** of population or the excess of the number of births over deaths during 1923 was 743.

The distribution and density of population are shown in the following table :—

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARDS.	Population estimated to 30th June, 1923.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Central	5266	30	175·5
Collingwood	8473	2299	3·6
Dockwray	8178	82	99·7
Linskill	9224	314	29·3
Milbourn	6080	114	53·3
Percy	7724	762	10·1
Preston	6866	564	12·1
Rudyerd	5888	41	143·6
Trinity	7631	82	93·0
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	65330	*4288	15·4

* Exclusive of 2 acres in Percy Ward, 81 in Collingwood Ward, and 1 in Preston Ward, which are covered by water.

From the corrected population at the census of 1921 now given by the Registrar General, the following table has been prepared covering the inter-censal period, 1911-1921. The first two columns show the Registrar General's estimated population during this period for the calculation of the death rate and of the birth rate, and in the third column are figures which but for the war would have been the probable populations year by year throughout the inter-censal period. The table is interesting for the purposes of comparison only, and the first two columns show a considerable discrepancy in the Registrar General's estimate between the last year of the inter-censal period and the actual population taken at the census.

Year.	REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.		Estimates of population at 30th June each year, revised according to population revealed by 1921 census.
	For calculation of death rate.	For calculation of birth rate.	
1911	59,008	59,008	58,934
1912	59,809	59,809	59,412
1913	60,601	60,601	59,896
1914	60,688	60,688	60,381
1915	58,199	58,199	60,872
1916	57,192	62,226	61,363
1917	57,591	64,198	61,865
1918	55,758	62,475	62,367
1919	58,007	60,426	62,874
1920	60,318	60,541	63,384

The number of families or separate occupiers in the Borough on the Burgess Roll in 1923 was 14,287.

The rateable value of the Borough is £327,095, and the sum represented by a penny rate is estimated to be £1,354.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Union, for the following particulars in respect to Poor Law Relief in the County Borough of Tynemouth for the year ended 31st, December, 1923.

The average daily number of inmates in the Union Institution was 294 and the average daily number in the children's homes was 43. The amount expended in out-door relief in the County Borough of Tynemouth was £12,793 17s. 1d.

BIRTHS.

The **nett total births** assignable to Tynemouth were 1,576, giving a **birth rate of 24·12 per 1,000 of the population**. 802 births were males, and 774 females ; 1,509 were legitimate, and 67 illegitimate.

The birth rate in England and Wales during 1923 was 19·7, and for the Great Towns 20·4 per 1,000.

The transferable births were :—

					INWARD TRANSFERS.	OUTWARD TRANSFERS.
Total Births	Males	...	...	...	11	12
	Females		...	...	6	19
Illegitimate	Males	...	...	...	2	4
	Females		...	...	0	10

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES IN WARDS.

WARD.	BIRTHS.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	No. of illegitimate Births.	Percentage of illegitimate births to total births.
Central	157	29·8	8	5·0
Collingwood	253	29·8	8	3·1
Dockwray	224	27·3	10	4·0
Linskill	146	15·8	5	3·4
Milbourn	192	31·5	9	5·2
Percy	121	15·6	4	3·3
Preston	127	18·4	6	4·7
Rudyerd	195	33·1	13	6·6
Trinity	144	18·8	2	1·3
Inward Transfers	17	—	2	—
County Borough of Tynemouth	1576	24·12	67	4·25
Mean of Ten Years— 1914-1923	1620	25·93	71	4·35

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths recorded in the Borough was 923, but of these 122 were non-residents. 32 deaths of residents also occurred outside the borough. The **nett deaths** were therefore 833, which is equal to a **death rate of 12·75 per 1,000 of the population**, and is the lowest recorded death rate in the Borough.

The death rate for the year in England and Wales was 11·6, and for the Great Towns 11·6 per 1,000.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The number of deaths of persons belonging to Tynemouth which occurred in public institutions during the year was as follows :—

Tynemouth Poor Law Institution	109
Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary	36
Moor Park Isolation Hospital	7
Frater Maternity Home	1
Other Institutions outside the Borough (including 4 deaths in Morpeth Asylum)	19

This makes a total of 172, which is 20·6 per cent. of all deaths of residents during the year.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES IN WARDS.

WARD.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 of population.
Central	56	10·6
Collingwood	95	11·2
Dockwray	113	13·8
Linskill	84	9·1
Milbourn	111	18·2
Percy	91	11·7
Preston	82	11·9
Rudyard	108	18·3
Trinity	93	12·1
County Borough of Tynemouth ..	833	12·75
Mean of 10 years—1914-1923 ..	961	16·08

The deaths occurring in each quarter were as follows :—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000.</i>
First Quarter	287	17·5
Second Quarter	214	13·1
Third Quarter	157	9·4
Fourth Quarter	175	10·7

The increased death rate occurring during the first quarter of the year is accounted for chiefly by the increase in the number of deaths from measles and pneumonia during the months of February and March.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There were 138 deaths of children under one year of age, which gives an **infant mortality rate of 87 to every 1,000 children born.** This rate shows an increase of 7 per 1,000 as compared with the previous year.

The infant mortality rates for England and Wales and for the Great Towns were 69 and 72 respectively.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of notifications of notifiable infectious diseases received since 1919 :—

YEAR.	Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Measles and Ger'n measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis. Other Forms.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Smallpox.	Continued Fever.	Chicken-Pox.
1919	79	31	2	29	1628	76 31	8	4	44	1	..	38	99	53	..	..	..	..
1920	145	36	..	10	..	140 51	10	4	33	..	..	29	129	49	2	..	..	..
1921	106	8	..	5	..	299 49	14	4	34	1	..	27	104	58	3	..	..	..
1922	214	29	..	3	..	154 36	3	3	28	..	..	42	102	51	..	..	..	..
1923	124	1	..	4	..	100 31	11	1	9	3	1	16	105	50	1	3	1	65	

SMALLPOX.—In the month of October the Medical Officer of Health was asked to visit a case of suspicious smallpox at Percy Main. The patient was a man, 55 years of age, who on 23rd September had felt out of sorts. Next day he had severe headache, vomiting, and pains in the limbs, but went to work. On 25th he remained in bed, but again returned to work the next day. Some spots appeared on the forehead, but as they did not go away, he consulted his medical attendant on the evening of the 26th. He did not return to work, however, after this date, and the Medical Officer of Health was asked to see the patient on the evening of 2nd October. There was no doubt as to the nature of the case, which may have had some connection with a family recently returned from abroad. Immediate steps were taken to have the patient isolated in hospital.

Next day all the members of the family were vaccinated, and the Medical Officers of Health of surrounding districts, and medical practitioners in the borough, were notified of the outbreak of the disease. The names and addresses of all contacts were ascertained and forwarded to the authorities concerned, and the Clerk to the Tynemouth Guardians was asked to assist in the vaccination of contacts and others who might desire free vaccination. An emergency meeting of the Health Committee was also called to consider what was to be done should further cases arise. As some difficulty had arisen regarding the isolation of further cases, the Committee resolved that in view of the possibility of further cases occurring in the borough within the next few days that Moor Park Hospital should be reserved for such cases.

With a view to meeting the emergency the Medical Officer returned to their homes, where the home conditions were suitable, patients suffering from the ordinary infectious diseases. Arrangements were also made for tuberculous cases undergoing treatment at Moor Park Hospital to be admitted to Horn Hall Sanatorium, Stanhope. Such cases, however, as could not be sent home were transferred to Scaffold Hill Hospital, and a few patients were also admitted to a vacant ward at the Poor Law Institution, Preston Road.

The Ministry of Health were also asked to sanction the notification of chickenpox for a period of three months ending 31st January, 1924, and the head-teachers of the schools were requested to notify all cases of chickenpox coming to their knowledge amongst scholars. This was in addition to any obligations required by the Notification Act, 1889. After these preliminary arrangements had been made, all contacts were kept under constant supervision and notices were posted by the Clerk to the Guardians urging people to avail themselves of vaccination as a protection against attack.

The primary case was followed by a second case with onset on 7th October, and a third on 15th October. Both of these cases were secondary to the primary case. The secondary cases were milder in character.

An outbreak of smallpox entails a large amount of work and a constant vigilance scarcely apparent to anyone outside the sphere of active control. Much of the work requires to be done after official hours and places a grave responsibility and a severe strain upon the staff who participate in the fight against the spread of the infection.

Seven other cases of suspected smallpox were visited at the request of medical practitioners, but in each instance the case proved to be that of some other disease.

Five contacts were also notified arriving from infected ports or from steamers on which a case of smallpox had occurred during the voyage. All were kept under observation, but none developed the disease.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Guardians, I am enabled to give the following figures relative to the vaccination of children within the County Borough for the year 1922.

Births.	Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead.	Conscientious Objectors.	Postponed.	Removed	Unaccounted.	Percentage not vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, & 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1645	554	5	82	984	6	10	4	61·03

Fifteen vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health Act (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

CHICKENPOX.—Cases notified, 65; deaths, 0; fatality per cent., 0·0. This disease was made notifiable for a period of three months ending 31st January, 1924, owing to the outbreak of smallpox.

CHOLERA.—Four contacts were notified arriving from infected ports but none developed the disease.

PLAGUE.—Two contacts were notified arriving from infected ports. Neither developed the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.—Cases notified, 100; deaths, 0; fatality per cent., 0·0.

The majority of the cases were of a mild type, and several were only discovered by the parents after desquamation had set in. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year; the largest number occurring in any one month being 20 during February.

DIPHTHERIA.—Cases notified, 31 ; deaths, 5 ; fatality per cent., 16·1.

The prevalence of diphtheria shows a slight decline over the three previous years. The largest number of cases notified in any individual month was 8 during September, whilst during the months of June and August the borough was entirely free from the disease.

171 swabs were examined from the throats of contacts, convalescents, or suspected cases of the disease.

29 phials of diphtheria anti-toxin containing 2,000 units each, were distributed during the year for treatment or prophylactic use.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Cases notified, 11 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0·0.

The borough was quite free from enteric fever throughout the year except during the month of February, May and September. The largest number occurred during the month of February when 5 cases were notified.

CONTINUED FEVER.—Cases notified, 1 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0·0.

ERYSIPELAS.—Cases notified, 9 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent., 11·1.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Cases notified, 1 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0·0. One case was notified in the month of May. The patient was a boy, aged seven years, who had complained of pain in his knees and had a discharging nose. He became drowsy shortly afterwards and remained in that condition for a period of two weeks. He had also an internal strabismus of the right eye which lasted for a few days. The patient eventually recovered and appears to have regained fairly good health.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.—Cases notified, 3 ; deaths, 2 ; fatality per cent., 66·6.

Three cases were notified during the year. The first case occurred during the month of April, but proved fatal before the notification was received.

The second case occurred on 28th May. The bacteriological examination of the spinal fluid gave a positive result and the case which was treated in hospital eventually recovered.

The third case occurred on 26th September and the bacteriologist stated that an examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid gave a result which was decidedly suspicious, but added, however, that the cell contents was rather unusual for cerebro-spinal fever and more suggestive of tuberculosis, although the turbidity and high chloride content seemed to exclude the latter. He asked for a second specimen of the fluid but the case proved fatal before this could be procured.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—Cases notified, 1 ; deaths, 0. The patient was an infant 2 months old. The case made a good recovery.

MALARIA.—Cases notified, 4 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., .0·0. In all cases the disease had been contracted abroad.

PNEUMONIA.—Cases notified, 125 ; deaths, 66 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1·01.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of notifications received was 169, relating to 155 new cases ; 14 of the total number were notified more than once, and were made up as follows :—

		Form A.		Form B.		Totals.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary	...	53	52	—	—	105
Non-pulmonary	...	27	23	—	—	50
		—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	80	75	—	—	155

87 notifications on Form C. and 39 on Form D. were also received.

(1). PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths, 78 ; mortality rate per 1000, 1·19. The distribution of the deaths with the mortality rate in each ward was as follows :—

WARD.	Popula- tion.	Notifica- tions.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.					
				1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
Central ...	5266	8	3	0·56	2·18	1·65	1·17	0·89	3·16
Collingwood	8473	20	13	1·53	1·28	0·94	1·00	0·39	1·35
Dockwray ...	8178	11	11	1·34	0·83	0·98	1·64	2·02	2·91
Linskill ...	9224	12	10	1·08	0·61	0·93	0·65	0·68	1·89
Milbourn ...	6080	21	15	2·46	0·97	0·49	2·08	1·95	1·50
Percy ..	7724	6	6	0·77	1·14	0·72	1·07	1·12	1·83
Preston ..	6866	8	3	0·43	0·46	0·94	0·99	0·69	1·07
Rudyard ..	5888	11	7	1·18	2·84	3·28	2·69	2·98	2·52
Trinity ...	7631	8	10	1·31	1·10	0·74	1·18	1·37	1·42
Whole Borough	65330	165	78	1·19	1·20	1·14	1·32	1·27	1·90

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

AGE IN YEARS.		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Totals.
Notifications	{ Males	0	4	4	13	19	11	2	53
	{ Females	1	1	13	8	20	8	1	52
Total									105
Deaths	{ Males	—	—	3	9	15	14	1	42
	{ Females	—	1	8	9	11	7	—	36
Total									78

(2). NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths, 17; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.26.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

AGE IN YEARS.		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Totals.
Notifications	{ Males	1	8	11	3	4	—	—	27
	{ Females	—	2	14	3	—	3	1	23
Total									50
Deaths	{ Males	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	7
	{ Females	—	2	5	2	—	—	1	10
Total									17

At the end of each week the death return from the Registrar is carefully examined, and all deaths from tuberculosis noted to ascertain whether they have been duly notified. In 14 instances, however, during the year it was found that no notification had been received, although the death had been registered as tuberculosis. In each instance the medical practitioner was written to drawing his attention to the fact and requesting a notification of the case.

REPORT UPON DISPENSARY AND INSTITUTIONAL
TREATMENT BY DR. MURRAY.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The number of **new cases examined** during the year was 232. This figure includes 123 “**contacts**” who had been exposed to the risk of infection. The number of “contacts” found to be infected was 3. There are two beds at Moor Park Hospital specially reserved for observation cases. Other cases attend the dispensary weekly.

All contacts of infected patients are examined periodically with the object of obtaining cases in the early stages of the disease.

The following table gives an analysis of new cases found to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

NEW CASES.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Insured ...	33	7	—	1	41
Uninsured ...	2	14	—	3	19
Children ...	17	14	11	7	49
Total ...					109

TREATMENT.—Hygienic and dietetic measures have been adopted in all cases under treatment. In addition, when suitable cases have presented themselves, tuberculin has been administered; in subjects with the disease confined to one lung artificial pneumothorax has been induced with success.

The cases treated at the clinic may be classified thus :—

TREATED.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Insured	117	19	3	1	140
Uninsured	5	41	2	7	55
Children ...	55	52	31	31	169
Totals ...	177	112	36	39	364

The results of treatment at the end of the year were :—

	Still attending.	Not attending.	In Sanatoria.	Left District.	Not able to attend.	Disease arrested and treatment ceased.	Died.	Totals.
Adults ...	130	10	9	3	7	8	28	195
Children ...	112	8	6	3	1	32	7	169

The following table shows the occupation of those attending the clinic :—

	Males.	Females.
Inside Manual Workers ...	40	2
Clerks, Shop Assistants, and other inside workers ...	10	10
Discharged Soldiers and Sailors ...	41	—
Outdoor Workers	33	6
Housewives, Domestic ...	...	39
Scholars ...	78	71
Under school age or no occupation ...	11	23
	213	111

The number of cases treated in sanatoria during the year was 63, 55 of which were pulmonary, and 8 non-pulmonary. Of these 41 were males and 22 females. 40 were adults, 8 children, and 15 ex-service men whose condition was due to service in the war.

They were distributed as follows :—

SANATORIUM.	In Sanatorium 1st Jan., 1923.		Admitted during year.		Discharged during year.		Died.		In Sanatorium on 31st Dec., 1923.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Moor Park. ...	4	3	12	10	12	13	4	—	—	—
Stannington.	1	3	3	4	1	4	—	—	3	3
Barrasford. ...	—	2	1	7	1	7	—	—	—	2
Preston Hall, Aylesford.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
King George's Sanatorium, Hampshire.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stanhope. ...	3	—	25	—	21	—	1	—	6	—
Wolsingham	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The auxiliary treatment centre at the Preston Hospital, Tynemouth, was opened on 29th August, 1921. This clinic supplements the free treatment provided at the Skin Department of the Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary.

The number of persons from Tynemouth treated at the various clinics in the district is given in the following table :—

Disease.	Treatment Centre.			
	Newcastle.	South Shields.	Tynemouth.	Other Centres.
Syphilis	31	12	55	1
Soft Chancre	2	3	5	—
Gonorrhoea	12	23	45	—
Conditions other than venereal ...	3	6	36	—
Total new cases from Tynemouth	48	49	141	1
Attendances	846	959	3769	11
In-patient days	117	—	547	—
Doses of Salvarsan Substitutes—				
Out-patients	184	54	729	7
In-patients	9	—	23	—

The attendances at the Preston Hospital clinic, Tynemouth, shown above, do not include those made by foreigners and non-residents, which are given in the following table :—

	PRESTON HOSPITAL CLINIC, TYNEMOUTH.			
	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Foreigners	Total.
New cases	141	48	38	227
Attendances (all cases)	3769	562	331	4662

5 deaths were registered during the year from syphilis or “ specific ” disease.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.—Deaths, 62 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·94.

Four deaths occurred between 25 and 45 years ; 35 between 45 and 65 years ; and 23 over 65 years of age.

The sex distribution and localisation of the disease were as follows :—

LOCALISATION.	25-45 yrs.		45-65 yrs.		65 yrs. & upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity	—	—	4	—	1	—
Stomach, liver, etc.	—	—	10	3	4	4
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum	—	—	3	2	7	—
Female genital organs	—	3	—	5	—	1
Breast	—	—	—	3	—	4
Skin	—	—	2	—	—	—
Unclassified	1	—	2	1	2	—

During the ten years, 1904-1913, the mean annual mortality rate from cancer was 0·72 per 1,000, and during the following ten years--1914-1923, -- the mean rate was 0·94.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—Deaths, 126 ; mortality rate per 1,000 1·92.

INFLUENZA.—Deaths, 4 ; mortality rate per 1,000 0·06.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Home Nursing.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme provision has been made for nursing, and an arrangement has been entered into whereby a retaining fee is paid to the Tynemouth Nursing Association for the services of a nurse to undertake work as provided for in the Maternity and Child Welfare Regulations. A small fee per visit is given in addition to a retaining fee. This arrangement has been in operation since 1st December, 1919.

There are two societies in the Borough which provide nursing assistance for the sick. The Tynemouth Nursing Association employ three permanent nurses. They attended 395 cases and made 12,251 visits. The Ladies' Benevolent, Dorcas and Nursing Society also employ a nurse. Both of these are private associations carried on by voluntary workers.

Midwives.—The following is the revised list of persons certified as midwives resident or practising within the Borough :—

Name.	Address.	No. of Certificate.
Anderson, Mary Ann ...	Nurses' Training Centre, Tynemouth Road, Willington Quay ...	59714
Arthur, Lily ...	Frater Maternity Home, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields ...	59717
Carter, Henrietta ...	16, Trevor Terrace, North Shields ...	49124
Corney, Catherine ...	Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary, Hawkey's Lane, No. Shields ...	52258
Emmerson, Margaret ...	11, Waldo Street, North Shields ...	20153
Evans, Mary ...	20, Cecil Street, North Shields	53073
Fanthorpe, Ethel ...	27, Ogle Terrace, Balkwell, No. Shields	45664
Gallon, Agnes ...	25, Nelson Street, Willington Quay ...	10670
Hecksher, Mildred ...	2 Margaret Road, Whitley Bay ...	60395
Hodgkinson, Ethel M. ...	Nurses' Training Centre, Tynemouth Road, Willington Quay ...	30206
Kane, Mary Heus ...	7 Waldo Street, North Shields ...	59933
Laidler, Violet M. ...	66, Stephenson Street, North Shields...	18873
Leeson, Alice ...	Vernon House, 39 Station Road, Whitley Bay ...	46530
Liddle, Ethel ...	32, Sidney Street, North Shields ...	43185
Matthewson, Margaret A. ...	Frater Maternity Home, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields ...	46551
May, Harriet ...	Nurses' Training Centre, Tynemouth Road, Willington Quay ...	45760
McIvor, Polly ...	76, Belford Terrace, North Shields ...	22325
Menzies, Ann ...	Nurses' Training Centre, Tynemouth Road, Willington Quay ...	56993

Name.	Address.	No. of Certificate.
Rogers, Elizabeth	... 17 Widdrington Terrace, North Shields	60074
Swanston, Kate	... 9, Eskdale Terrace, Whitley Bay ...	12600
Thompson, Eva E.	... Frater Maternity Home, Hawkey's Lane, North Shields ...	55067
Warren, Isabella	... 11, Linskill Street, North Shields ...	14146
Young, Ellen ...	... 28, Percy Street, Tynemouth ...	31031

No subsidy is given by the Public Health Authority to any practising midwife.

The number of cases attended during the year by midwives was 950, or 60·2 per cent. of the births notified.

Work of Midwives.

Year.	Midwives.	Cases attended.	Medical aid summoned.	Stillborn.	Miscarriages.
1917	12	497	40	42	4
1918	12	735	75	21	22
1919	15	822	128	36	1
1920	16	957	136	38	6
1921	19	911	137	38	9
1922	23	949	136	25	1
1923	23	950	156	25	5

Medical aid was summoned during 1923 for the following reasons :—
Illness of mother, 112 ; Illness of child, 44.

The Care of Expectant Mothers.—The Health Visitors made 756 visits during the year to expectant mothers. A number of cases were referred to the ante-natal clinic by doctors, some by midwives, whilst others who had not engaged a midwife or a doctor were advised to attend by the Health Visitors.

165 consultations for expectant mothers were held during the year.

Necessitous and complicated cases of pregnancy are admitted by special arrangement to the Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.—Dried milk has been supplied free or at less than cost price in 80 cases. This work has been ably carried out by means of voluntary help under the supervision of Mrs. Alfred Hill, and the following are details of the milk supplied :—

No. of persons receiving milk at less than cost price	...	8*
No. of persons receiving milk free	... ..	72
No. of lbs. of milk distributed at less than cost price		38
No. of lbs. of milk distributed free	... ..	456

(*5 of this number ultimately received milk free).

The sub-committee meet on Monday morning all the year round and carefully consider the merits of each case where application has been made for a supply of dried milk free, or at less than cost price. Each applicant attends in person in order to supplement the information given on the form of application which is presented to the Committee.

Under the voluntary section of the work the following supplies were sold during the year.

29,397 lbs. dried milk.
916 lbs. virol.
124 lbs. virolax.
532 lbs. numol.
158 lbs. cod liver oil emulsion.
105½ lbs. chemical food.
36 tins lactagol.

Infant Hygiene.—The total number of births notified during the year was 1,628, including 44 still births and 25 outward transfers. Of the total births 539 were notified by medical men, 994 by midwives, and 95 by parents or others. 31 births during the year were found not to have been notified, but these were duly intimated after the requirements of the Notification of Births Acts were brought to the notice of the persons concerned.

The number of first visits by the Health Visitors was 1,469 and of these 474 births occurred in houses of one apartment, 454 in houses of two apartments, 267 in houses of three apartments, 190 in houses of four apartments and 84 in houses of five apartments and over.

10,422 re-visits were made to infants under 1 year and 10,260 to children from one to five years.

Co-ordination of work with School Medical Service.—The two services are co-ordinated in that they are both under the administrative supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. As soon as the cards relating to the children of 5 years of age have been completed they are forwarded to the School Medical Officer in order that he may record any ailments or defects of the child during the first five years of life upon the school record cards. The early history of the child is thus available to the School Medical Officer during the course of any subsequent ailment which may occur.

Puerperal Fever—Cases notified, 1 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent., 0·0.

The case occurred in the practice of a medical practitioner, and was treated in an institution.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 26 ; 11 of these were cases occurring in the practice of a midwife, and 15 occurred in cases attended at birth by a medical man.

The Local Authority have an arrangement with the District Nursing Association whereby their nurses attend to and treat all cases if the medical man who has been called in desires nursing assistance. 13 of the cases were attended by the staff of the Nursing Association, and a total of 472 visits was paid to the infants affected. In 5 other cases where the discharge was of a non-purulent character, 106 visits were made by the nursing staff. In two of the cases notified there was some permanent injury to one eye ; in 19 cases there was no injury to either of the eyes ; 3 of the children died a few days after notification, and in the two remaining cases treatment was being continued by a medical practitioner.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths under two years, 21 ; mortality rate per 1,000 births, 13·3. The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns, were 7·7 and 9·9 respectively.

The Health Visitors make inquiry at the homes of cases where deaths are observed in the weekly mortality returns, and in such other cases as may come to their knowledge during the course of ordinary routine visitation.

Still Births.—There were 44 still births, and allocated to wards were as follows :—

Ward.	Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyard.	Trinity.
Still births	3	8	10	3	5	2	2	6	5

One was an illegitimate child.

Measles.—Deaths, 46 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·70.

The number of cases of measles with a corresponding mortality rate was much greater than last year on account of an epidemic which occurred in the early part of the year. After the New Year holidays had terminated, there was a sudden increase in the incidence of the disease which lasted during the whole of the month of February but began to decline in the month of March. During the last week of January the number of cases was 31, but during the succeeding four weeks of February the cases respectively were 122, 108, 128, and 131. During the next five weeks the cases declined to 88, 88, 42, 28 and 9.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 30 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·45.

There was an increased prevalence of whooping cough during the first three months of the year and this accounts for the high mortality compared with the previous year.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Report upon the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre by Dr. Amy Robinson.

During the year 1923, 1,656 children made 6,008 attendances. Of these, 915 were under a year, making 3,668 attendances and the remainder were from one to five years old, making 2,340 attendances.

89 expectant mothers made 165 attendances ; where necessary these cases were examined at the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary.

Infant consultations were held on three afternoons a week, the average weekly attendance (inclusive of holidays) being 115·5. At nearly all the consultations a short health talk was given to the waiting mothers by one or other of the four Health Visitors, and tea, provided by voluntary helpers, was available.

Baby Week was celebrated by a well patronised "Field Day" with tea and sports, when the Chairman of the Health Committee presented certificates of attendance for the year. A small Exhibition, held on the premises of the health office, was visited by many of the mothers and by a number of enthusiastic schoolgirls, the latter by arrangement with the Education Authority.

Owing to continued distress in the Borough, bags of linen for maternity cases were in very great demand, 43 of these being on loan during the year, as compared with 12 to 17 in the years immediately preceding. For the most part they were returned in very fair condition, but wear and tear was considerable, and it was not always possible to issue complete bags.

The sewing meeting continued to make up and to distribute clothes to necessitous children under five; these garments were very gratefully received. A grant of £10 to buy material was made by the Mayoress' Relief Committee to the Guild for Mothers and Babies in addition to other gifts received, either in money or in kind.

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of the work done by the V.E.M. Committee in distributing dried milk and supplementary foods, such as cod liver oil emulsion etc.,

It was largely due to this work that so few of the infants showed signs of under-nourishment. The prevalent distress seemed to affect rather the older children, i.e., those over one year, not so much as regarded diet, which was often supplemented at the Clinic, but as regarded unhygienic surroundings—overcrowding and lack of fresh air and exercise, due sometimes to insufficient outdoor clothing, along with a not unnatural apathy on the part of some mothers who had experienced bad times over a long period.

Dried milk and other forms of nourishment were found, in certain cases, to be of great value to nursing mothers, many of whom were distinctly under-fed. Breast feeding was thus encouraged and where there was reason to suppose that this was insufficient, supplementary spoon-feeds of suitably prepared milk, dried or otherwise, were advocated, as being less likely to replace breast-feeding than bottle-feeds.

As the mental attitude of the nursing mother has so much to do with her capacity for breast feeding, attendance at an Infant Consultation, where she gets practical advice and encouragement, must be of considerable value in helping her to continue that important function.

It was found, however, that, occasionally, breast feeding was carried on too long for the good of either mother or child, and here again, at the weaning period, advice was often called for and if necessary extra nourishment was supplied to the child.

All dried milk, etc., was given out under the direction of the medical superintendent; the chief sources of error to combat were: (1) over-feeding as regarded quantity and frequency, and (2) making up the feeds in too concentrated a solution, thus giving rise to dyspeptic troubles. Efforts were invariably made to adapt the food to the child and not the child to the food.

Except in certain cases recommended by the Milk Sub-Committee, dried milk, etc., was paid for at wholesale prices by the mothers, and only those attending the Consultations were supplied, exception being made for lying-in mothers, on the recommendation of the Health Visitors.

Treatment, beyond dietic treatment, was not carried out at the Consultations except in the case of certain minor ailments, such as impetigo, threadworms, etc., which were otherwise often neglected. Cases requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors or to some suitable agency. There was close co-operation with the Frater Maternity Home and with the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary, at which many minor surgical operations were performed on children and where complicated cases of pregnancy and labour were treated.

There was ample evidence in the prevalence of dental caries among the children and the mothers in favour of the desirability of a Dental Clinic.

The Committee was indebted to voluntary workers in ways too numerous to specify; their help prevented the work from becoming too stereotyped and besides proving of practical use, it created a very valuable spirit of friendliness.

Subscriptions to the Guild for Mothers and Babies amounted to £20 19s. 6d., of which £15 was granted to the V.E.M. Committee.

Frater Maternity Home.—The Frater Home was opened on 6th May, 1920. During the year 1923, 112 cases were admitted and there were 111 confinements, 52 male and 59 females. The average duration of residence was 15.04 days. Medical aid was requisitioned in 26 instances, and no cases of puerperal fever occurred amongst the patients.

Tuberculosis Hospitals.—Provision has been made for early male cases at Stanhope Sanatorium, Durham, and for female cases at Barrasford Sanatorium, Northumberland. At the former there are four beds and at the latter two beds. For children the Council have 6 beds at Stannington Sanatorium, Northumberland. For the later stages of the disease, and for observation, patients are removed to Moor Park Hospital, where eight beds have been provided for tuberculous cases.

For the number of cases treated at Sanatoria and Moor Park Hospital, see page 15.

Moor Park Hospital.—The number of cases admitted during the year was 123, and details of admission and discharge are given in the following table:—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING 1923.

DISEASE.	Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1923	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1923.
Smallpox ...	—	2	2	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	15	13	2	—
Scarlet Fever ...	14	75*°	80	1'	8
Enteric Fever...	—	8"	8	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	7	22	25	4	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	21	123	129	7	8

*Three of these cases were first admitted to the temporary ward at the Union Hospital.

°Includes one case removed for observation which proved not to be Scarlet Fever.

"Includes one case removed for observation which proved not to be Enteric Fever.

'This child was admitted from the Tynemouth Infirmary suffering from operative empyema and broncho pneumonia which proved fatal.

The total number of days spent in hospital by patients during the year was 6,273 or an average duration of 51·0 days per patient.

When the outbreak of smallpox occurred, it was only possible to make arrangements for the isolation of the first case with a neighbouring local authority, and it became necessary to discharge all patients from Moor Park Hospital with a view to making provision for further cases of smallpox should they arise. Other cases did occur and one of the wards at Moor Park was used for the purpose of isolating smallpox cases. The cases of ordinary infectious diseases which were discharged when smallpox was admitted to Moor Park Hospital were sent home where the state of the patient and home circumstances permitted. A few cases were sent to Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital, and others which required isolation were accommodated at the Poor Law Institution.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary accommodation to isolate cases of ordinary infectious diseases as they arose. The Medical Officer, as on many occasions previously, reported the difficulty to the Committee and urged that serious consideration should be given to the provision of more accommodation for the isolation of infectious cases, as the borough had only one ward for the isolation of scarlet fever cases and a few beds for the isolation of cases of diphtheria. The present hospital was built in 1902, and for an iron building it has done good service; much of the structure is now undergoing a natural decay. The lead and gas piping has on more than one occasion been adversely reported upon by the plumber as gas leaks and burst pipes are almost constantly occurring.

To put the situation in a few words, the difficulties might be summed up as follows :—

- (1) We have not sufficient sleeping accommodation for nurses and maids.
- (2) The facilities for cooking are inadequate.
- (3) Repairs are constantly required, and amount to a very considerable sum year after year.
- (4) The accommodation for the isolation of infectious diseases generally is totally insufficient.
- (5) There is no provision for emergency cases of special diseases from common lodging houses or from boarding houses, which frequently gives rise to difficulty especially during the summer season when illness occurs amongst visitors spending their holidays at the seaside.

Other Hospitals.—Three other hospitals are subsidised by the Local Authority for cases of tuberculosis, for maternity cases, and also for venereal diseases. Arrangements have been made with the Tynemouth Jubilee Infirmary for beds for complicated maternity cases and also for cases of tuberculosis requiring surgical interference. These beds are paid for at a fixed rate per day, according to the period they have been occupied either by a tuberculous or complicated maternity case. In addition to the maintenance fee paid to the hospital, there is also a fee paid to the surgeon who undertakes the operative work.

The other two hospitals supported by the Council are the free treatment clinics for cases of venereal diseases at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, and the Preston Hospital, Tynemouth. The Skin Clinic of the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, acts as the chief centre for the treatment of venereal diseases for the Borough, and the auxiliary centre is the Preston Hospital, Tynemouth. Statistics of the number of cases treated have already been given.

Balkwell Hospital.—Owing to the outbreak of smallpox and the difficulty which immediately arose when the outbreak occurred during the month of October, the Council decided that it was necessary to provide other accommodation for the isolation of such cases, and a small hospital to accommodate 16 cases is now being erected in a remote corner of the Balkwell Estate.

Ambulance Facilities.—The following Ambulance facilities are available in the Borough :—

- (1) Motor ambulance for non-infectious cases at the Borough fire station.
- (2) Motor ambulance for non-infectious cases at Percy Main.
- (3) Horse-drawn ambulance at Preston Road for Guardians' cases
- (4) Horse-drawn ambulance for infectious cases at North Shields.

Municipal Bacteriological Laboratory.—The number and nature of specimens examined during the last five years will be seen from the following table :—

YEAR.	Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Typhoid Fever.		Ringworm.		Miscellaneous	Totals
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		
1919	30	189	44	154	9	24	4	—	1	455
1920	45	300	51	266	3	21	12	1	1	700
1921	40	239	50	182	11	16	39	3	1	581
1922	33	263	68	210	4	20	3	3	20	624
1923	11	160	50	198	14	29	—	1	13	476

Bacteriological examinations for cases of venereal diseases are made at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle, and 401 specimens were examined during the year which shows a slight increase when compared with the previous year.

The clinics from which the specimens were sent are indicated in the following table :—

Nature of Test.	Newcastle V.D. clinic.	South Shields V.D. clinic.	Tyne-mouth V.D. clinic.	Tyne-mouth Infirmary	Tyne-mouth Dispensary	Private Practitioners.
Wasserman Reaction	117	9	180	10	5	60
Microscopical ...	—	—	10	1	—	3
Cerebo-Spinal Fld.	—	—	1	—	—	5
Totals ...	117	9	191	11	5	68

In addition, the following specimens were also examined at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle.

Samples of milk for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	21
Samples of water for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	2
Specimen of blood for anthrax	...	...	...	1
Specimen of faeces for <i>B. dysenteriae</i>	...	...	...	1
Specimens of C.S. fluid for cerebro spinal fever	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous specimens	...	...	...	4

Use of diphtheria anti-toxin, serum or vaccines.—29 phials of diphtheria anti-toxin, each containing 2,000 units, were distributed during the year for treatment or prophylactic use.

ADOPTED ACTS.

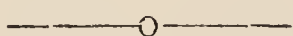
Date of Adoption.

Public Library Act	...	...	...	13th July, 1868.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	...	...	...	23rd October, 1889.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	...	...	11th September, 1891.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—				
Part II.	...	...	...	23rd March, 1892.
Part III.	...	...	...	9th February, 1891.
Part IV.	...	...	...	21st April, 1896.
Part V. (to come into operation 1st Jan., 1921)	...	...	...	24th November, 1920.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—				
Part II., Sections 15 to 27 and 29 to 33				28th August, 1909.
Part III., Sections 34 to 47 and 49 to 51				
Part IV., Sections 52 to 65 and 67, 68				
Parts V., VI., and X.	...	...	...
(Certain adaptations were made by the Local Government Board with regard to Sections 25, 27, 35, 38, 59, 75, and 92).				
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—				<i>Continued.</i>
Part VII., Sections 79 to 86	...	...	...	1st February, 1909.
Part VIII., Sections 88 to 90	...	...	...
Part IX.	...	...	...
Notification of Births Act, 1907	...	...	...	1st May, 1912.

Water Supply.—A chemical examination of a sample of water taken from a tap in the laboratory at the Health Department on 29th October, 1923, gave the following results:—

	Grains per gallon.	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution, dried at 212°F.	... 9.240	... 13.200
Chlorine existing as chlorides	... 0.746	... 1.065
Ammonia	... 0.001	... 0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	... 0.003	... 0.004
Nitrogen existing as nitrates	... 0.010	... 0.014
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	... 0.380	... 0.543
Lead and other poisonous metals...	...	none
Appearance in two-foot tube	...	yellowish brown and clear.
Smell when heated to 100°F.	...	none.
Microscopical examination of sediment	...	...satisfactory.

“ This is quite a normal sample of the Font supply, it is slightly lower than usual in the amount of oxygen which it absorbs from permanganate, and a little lighter in colour. The lead solvency test gives a figure of 0.06 parts of lead dissolved per 100,000, slightly below the average of the samples which we have examined. It is in all respects a suitable water for drinking and general domestic use.”



SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.



Annual Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.



Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I beg to submit my second Annual Report with tables showing the work done by the sanitary inspectors during the year 1923.

Inspections.—During the year a systematic and periodical inspection has been made by the Inspectors of all the districts within the borough for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of nuisances, and attending to complaints of defects and nuisances reported, also giving advice when required with respect to sanitary matters. In some cases a little talk and advice has often been found to be appreciated and acted upon, rather than resorting to legal method of serving the necessary notices under the various Public Health Acts, Regulations and Local Bye-laws.

Nuisances and Defects—The following table shows the nature of nuisances and defects dealt with :—

NUISANCE OR DEFECT.	NOTICES SERVED.			
	Informal.	Statutory	Informal.	Statutory
	Inspected Under Public Health Acts.		Inspected Under Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts, 1909-1919.	
Obstructed and defective drains and gullies	73	13	6	...
Defective privies, outhouses and ashpits	138	42	86	2
Defective W.C. cisterns, pipes, etc. ...	10	4	3	...
Defective spouting, eaves, etc.	56	19	67	3
Defective walls, floors and ceilings of rooms	78	20	176	11
Cleanse dirty yards, privies, etc. ...	2	...	...	...
Defective surfaces of yards	12	2	18	1
No water supply to W.C.'s ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cleanse dirty rooms	10	1	1	...
Dirty and defective washhouses ...	6	2	9	...
Accumulations of refuse or manure ...	21	7	1	...
Defective and obstructed scullery sinks	15	6	22	...
Defective chimneys and fireplaces ...	45	7	77	7
Defective roofs of buildings	48	12	41	4
Defective doors	27	8	67	3
Dirty passages and staircases ... ..	...	...	11	4
Defective windows	33	5	134	14
Obstructed W.C.'s	8	3	...	...
Defective staircases and passages ...	25	9	121	5
No water supply to premises	6	1	...	...
Provide additional W.C.'s	5	32	1	3
Nuisance from fowls and animals ...	2	...	...	...
Damp walls ... ..	...	1	4	...
Insufficient ventilation	5	...	15	...
Defective yard walls	6	...	5	...
Insufficient lighting ... ..	...	...	...	...
No washhouses for tenements	1	...	2	...
Provide dustbin	11	78	2	...
Defective sanitary pails... ..	1	1110	...	...
Defective pail recess doors	7	405	...	...
No urine guards on privy seats ...	46	334	12	...
Privy ashpit conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	155	...	...
Privy Pail Conversions under P.H.A. (Amendment Act) 1907 ... ..	...	428	...	...
Premises infested with rats	5	1	...	...
Premises overcrowded	10	2	...	...
Premises without coal store ... ..	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	712	2707	881	57

Inspection and Testing of Drains.—During the year the number of inspections and tests of all drains was 115. In some cases the whole of the old system was renewed. Old drains were tested by the smoke test and new drains by the water test.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The sanitary accommodation in the borough consists mainly of the privy pail system, the pails also being used for the deposit of household refuse. There is also a number of privy ash-pits and dry ashpits. During the year a number of privy ashpits have been converted to the water carrying system, for which an allowance up to a limit of £10 was made to the owner. This allowance has now been reduced. The majority of the existing privy ashpits are situated in the Collingwood Ward and Allotment district.

The number of ashpits converted since April, 1920, to the end of 1923 was 253.

The following tables show the number of closets converted during the year, and also the total number of existing closets of all kinds.

Privy ashpits converted to water closets	...	...	105
Privy pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	15
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings	...	...	30

At the end of the year it was estimated that there were in existence in the borough 5,136 water closets, 8,887 privy pails, and 1,994 dry ashbins, in addition to the ashpits shown as follows :—

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVY AND DRY ASHPITS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Ward.	Privy ashpits.	Dry ashpits.	Total
Central	2	13	15
Collingwood	137	20	157
Dockwray	5	6	11
Linskill	7	23	30
Milbourn	33	4	37
Percy	4	64	68
Preston	5	31	36
Rudyard	2	8	10
Trinity	2	7	9
	197	176	373

During the year the Ministry of Health sanctioned the borrowing of the sum of £5,000 for the conversion of privy pail closets into water-closets and at the end of the year 428 pail closets were under alteration.

The average number of conversions of privy ashpits and pails completed since 1920 to June of the current year is 174 per annum.

Theatres, Music Halls, and Public Buildings.—These premises are periodically inspected in respect of cleanliness of the interiors of the buildings, artists' dressing rooms, ventilation, adequate sanitary accommodation and fire appliances. On the whole the premises were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition. There were no complaints received during the year from any of the patrons or artists association.

Slaughter Houses—Registered and Licensed.—During the year these premises were periodically visited, and inspection made of the cattle before and during the process of slaughtering. The premises have been kept in a fairly clean and satisfactory condition. Owing to the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country there has been a decrease in the number of cattle slaughtered in the borough. Several of the butchers now deal in imported meat only.

The number of registered slaughter houses is ... 6

The number of licensed slaughter houses is ... 34

Unsound Food.—The following articles and quantities of food were condemned during the year as being unfit for human food :—

FISH.

				Tons.	Cwts.	lbs.
Herrings	—	10	56
Cod Fillets	—	—	56
Mussels	—	15	108½
Whelks	—	2	21
Cockles	—	1	10½
Tinned Salmon	—	—	30

MEAT.

Pork	—	5	0
Beef	—	10	23
Mutton	—	—	2¼
Veal	—	5	0

POULTRY.

Chickens	—	1	3
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Disinfection and Disinfestation.—The vans for the removal of infected clothing and bedding, and the return of disinfected articles made 340 journeys, and the number of days that the disinfector was in use amounted to 156. The number of articles disinfected during the year was 1,992

Disinfection of premises and articles of clothing.—The following table shows the number of rooms disinfected and number of articles removed and disinfected :—

Disease.			Rooms.	Articles of clothing.
Scarlet fever...	...	...	94	893
Diphtheria	...	...	33	319
Enteric fever	...	...	10	128
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	1	13
Measles	...	...	2	16
Tuberculosis	...	...	98	256
Vermin	...	...	41	12
Puerperal fever	...	...	1	—
Cancer	...	...	5	109
Pneumonia	...	...	2	19
Scabies	...	...	1	16
Influenza	...	...	—	24
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	...	2	22
Smallpox	...	...	22	144
Chickenpox...	...	...	3	—
Septic Wounds...	...	...	1	21
Totals	...	...	316	1,992

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Samples of food and drugs were taken and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analysis. The number of samples taken is based on an average of three samples per 1,000 of the population, per annum. The total number of samples taken during the year being 187.

29 samples of milk were taken from milk cans at the railway station in course of delivery between the consignor and the consignee.

21 samples of milk were also taken from milk cans at the railway station and forwarded to the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle, for bacteriological examination, the results being negative.

On the whole the quality of the samples has been fairly satisfactory, no prosecutions having been instituted during the year. Where slight deficiencies have occurred the vendors of the respective samples have been cautioned by the Health Committee.

ARTICLES ANALYSED.				No. of samples analysed.	No. found genuine.	No. found not to be genuine.
FORMAL				SAMPLES.		
Milk	...	...	...	82	72	10
Butter				6	6	...
Lard	...	...	...	2	2	...
Baking Powder	...	...	...	6	6	...
Margarine	...	...	...	9	9	...
INFORMAL				SAMPLES.		
Coffee	...	...	...	6	6	...
Glycerine of Borax	...	...	...	4	4	...
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	...	...	...	7	7	...
Gregory Powder	...	...	...	7	7	...
Boracic Acid	...	...	...	1	1	...
Boracic Ointment	...	...	...	3	3	...
Margarine	...	...	...	3	3	...
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	3	3	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	6	5	1
Sponge Cake	...	...	...	6	6	...
Preserved Cream	...	...	...	6	5	1
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	6	6	...
Olive Oil	...	...	...	6	6	...
Cocoa	...	...	...	6	6	...
Cheese	...	...	...	6	6	...
Peas (Packet)	...	...	...	1	1	...
Peas (Tinned)	...	...	...	1	0	1
Jam	...	...	...	2	0	2
Mincemeat	...	...	...	2	2	...
Totals	...	...	...	187	172	15

The following 15 samples were found not to be genuine, or adulterated :—

MILK. ... (1) Deficient in milk-fat, 1·6%
 (2) Deficient in milk-fat, 10·0%
 (3) Deficient in milk-fat, 6·6%

- (4) Deficient in milk-fat, 3·3%

(5) Deficient in non-fatty solids, 4·9%, and in milk-fat 1·6%

(6) Deficient in milk-fat, 6·6%

(7) Deficient in milk-fat, 3·3%

(8) Deficient in non-fatty solids, 4·7%

(9) Deficient in milk-fat, 6·6%

(10) Deficient in non-fatty solids, 2·1%

(11) Deficient in acetic acid, 25%

(12) Contained 24% of fat, and no preservative.

(13) Contained 0·6 grn. of metallic copper per lb.

(14) Contained 0·03 grn. of copper per lb. and traces of tin.

(15) Contained traces of tin.
- VINEGAR
- PRESERVED CREAM
- PEAS (TINNED)
- JAM

The following table shows the work carried out under the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

(1) MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK ...	82	None
CREAM ...	None	None

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it Nil.

2—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i). Correct statements made	.....	.....	.....	6
(ii). Statements incorrect	.....	.....	.....	—
			Total	6

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i). Above 35 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	5
(ii). Below 35 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	1*
			Total	6

*This sample was not labelled preserved cream and contained no preservative.

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed None.
- (d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. None.
- (3). Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found None

Rag Flock Act, 1911.—During the year 1 formal sample and 3 informal samples of rag flock were purchased for analysis. According to the Rag Flock Act, 1911, the amount of soluble chlorine as chlorides should not exceed 30 parts per 100,000. Samples numbers 1 and 2 exceeded the amount of soluble chlorine allowed by the Act. The vendors were notified of the fact, and the remainder of the stock of rag flock in their possession was returned to the manufacturers.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.—Dairy farms, including cowsheds and milk stores, were inspected twice during the year, the cows being examined by Mr. T. Harper, Veterinary Inspector, who did not find it necessary to take any samples of milk from the cows for examination by animal inoculation for tubercle bacilli.

The number of dairy farms at the end of the year was	...	17
The number of cows kept at these farms was	... ..	195
The number of wholesale purveyors of milk was	... ..	13
The number of retail purveyors of milk was	... ..	176

Offensive Trades.—The following offensive trades are carried on within the borough :—gutscreping, 1 ; fish and potato frying, 40 ; dealer in bones, animal skins, etc., 1 ; fish manure making, 1 ; tallow melting, 1 ; and tripe boiling, 3.

Factories and Workshops.—During the year 345 visits were made to factories and workshops, and where defects or insanitary conditions were found, notices were served on the occupiers concerned.

The following matters were notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remedial under the Public Health Acts :—

	Notices served.	Remedied after service of Notice.
Want of cleanliness	3	3
Want of ventilation	3	2
Sanitary accommodation :—		
Insufficient	4	2
Unsuitable or defective	4	2
Not separate for sexes	...	...
Other matters	1	1
Total	15	10

Four lists of outworkers under section 107 containing four names were received during the year.

List of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.

Basket Makers ... 2	Fish Curers ... 36	Pickle Manufacturers... 1
Bakers ... 26	Gas Manufacturers ... 1	Picture Framers ... 1
Boiler Makers... 1	Hosiers... 2	Perfumers ... 1
Boat Builders ... 1	Ice Manufacturers ... 2	Plumbers ... 11
Bicycle Repairers ... 2	Jewellers ... 4	Printers ... 5
Biscuit Manufacturers 1	Joiners ... 22	Rag Sorters ... 2
Blacksmiths ... 5	Laundries ... 5	Ropemaker ... 1
Block & Mast Makers.. 1	Lead Manufacturers ... 1	Saddlers ... 2
Brick Makers ... 2	Meat Paste Manu- facturers ... 1	Salt Packers ... 2
Cabinetmakers ... 3	Metal Founders ... 4	Sausage Makers ... 3
Cartwrights ... 1	Milliners ... 15	Shoemakers ... 13
Coffee Grinders ... 2	Mineral Water Makers 2	Skin Dressers ... 1
Coach Builders ... 3	Net Makers ... 2	Sugar Boilers ... 1
Compass Adjusters ... 1	Oil and Guano Manufacturers ... 1	Tailors ... 30
Confectioners ... 1	Patent Fire Lighter Manufacturers ... 1	Timber Merchants ... 7
Dressmakers ... 12	Paint Manufacturers... 2	Tinsmiths ... 6
Drysalts ... 1	Photographers ... 5	Tripe Preparers ... 2
Dyers ... 1		Upholsterers ... 4
Engineers ... 13		Waggoners ... 1
Farriers ... 1		
		Total ... 280

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Premises reported to be infested with rats and mice were visited and instructions given to the occupiers as to methods to be followed for the extermination of the rodents. National Rat Week was held during the week 5th to 10th November, and the total number of rats reported caught during the week was 397.

Seamen and Common Lodging Houses.—These lodging houses were periodically inspected, the premises, bedding and utensils were generally found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition. There is no accommodation in the Borough for female lodgers. There were 7 common and 24 seamen's lodging houses on the register at the end of the year, which provided accommodation for 259 male lodgers and 361 seamen.

A large building known as the Sailors' Home has accommodation for 84 men, and frequently provides accommodation and clothing, etc., for shipwrecked crews.

Housing.—During the year several cases of overcrowding were also investigated and in most cases the overcrowding was caused by the existing tenants sub-letting and sharing their rooms with other families. This occurred especially in tenemented property. It is regrettable to note the number of working class houses that are being converted into shops, especially at a time when there is a shortage of houses. The tenants displaced are usually working class people who must reside in the central parts of the town so as to be near trains, cars or ferries in which to travel to work.

Pant Street and Adamson's Buildings areas were inspected, and an official representation under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, made to the Local Authority in respect thereof.

By the courtesy of the Borough Surveyor I am enabled to give the number of new houses erected during the year, as shown in the following table :—

WARD.	NUMBER OF ROOMS.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 & over
Collingwood	17	23	8	...	...
Linskill	4	6	10	4
Percy	6	15
Preston	1	3	7	...
Totals	17	28	17	23	19

Of the above, 14 three-roomed dwellings and 14 four-roomed dwellings in Collingwood Ward were provided under the Corporation Housing Scheme.

(a) Total new houses erected during the year	...	104
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	...	28

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)	...	781
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	346
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	101
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	626

2.—Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	...	470
--	-----	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	29
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit		
(a) by owners	...	12
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	7

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

- | | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 106 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied— | | |
| (a) by owners | ... .. | 79 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | | None. |

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

- | | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing Orders | ... .. | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 2 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | ... .. | None. |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | None. |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | None. |

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. McQUEEN,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1923 and previous Years.

Y EAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-correct'd Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non residents' r'd in the District.	of Residents not regist'r'd in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
								Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914	60688	1753	1736	28·6	1038	17·1	93	47	230	132	992	16·3
1915	58199	1573	1549	26·6	1103	18·9	129	59	211	136	1038	17·8
1916	57192	1599	1573	25·2	1071	18·7	151	48	191	121	968	16·9
1917	57591	1441	1416	22·05	936	16·2	108	67	167	117	895	15·5
1918	55758	1471	1471	23·5	1199	21·5	141	83	169	114	1141	20·4
1919	58007	1625	1613	26·5	1150	19·8	132	46	200	123	1064	18·3
1920	60541	1955	1947	32·1	1030	18·7	125	51	180	92	956	15·8
1921	63900	1723	1708	26·7	955	14·9	125	47	176	103	877	13·7
1922	64640	1623	1618	25·03	930	14·3	128	55	130	80	855	13·2
1923	65330	1602	1576	24·12	923	14·1	122	32	138	87	833	12·75

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,288.

Total population at all ages, 63,770.	}	At Census of 1921.
Population in private families, 60,264.		
Number of private families, 13,774.		
Average number of persons per family, 4·37.		
Number of dwelling houses, 13,316.		
Number of inhabited dwelling houses, 12,918.		

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1923.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.									HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA WHERE CASES WERE TREATED.										
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	Moor Park Hospital (54 Beds).	E'sdon Grange Hos. (Temporary accom.).	Scaffold Hill Hosp. (Temporary accom.).	T'mouth Union Hos. (Temporary accom.).	Stanhope Sanator'm (4 beds).	Wolsingham Sanat. (Temporary accom.).	Barrasford Sanator. (2 beds).	Stannington Sanat. (6 beds).	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.																		
Smallpox	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	11	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	100	...	26	62	9	...	...	...	2	7	7	7	15	6	18	...	76	71†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	31	...	10	12	2	7	...	...	4	...	2	2	3	3	4	...	15	15†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	124	16	33	23	14	21	10	7	8	13	25	13	8	10	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	65	3	15	46	1	...	...	...	3	17	4	5	21	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	105	1	5	17	21	39	19	3	8	20	11	21	6	8	11	8	55	19	...	...	25	...	...	8	...	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	50	1	10	25	6	4	3	1	4	5	9	8	1	5	5	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	536	48	100	192	59	83	41	13	49	83	67	69	54	46	43	65	165	118	1	2	3	25	1	8	7	

In addition to the above figures one case of suspicious enteric fever and one case of suspicious scarlet fever were removed to Moor Park Hospital, an 1 one case of suspicious enteric fever to Scaffold Hill Hospital.
† 9 of these cases were afterwards removed to Scaffold Hill Hospital.
‡ One of these cases was afterwards removed to Scaffold Hill Hospital.
* These three cases completed their isolation at Moor Park Hospital.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Age at Death during the Year 1923.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified ...	799	127	59	49	40	39	83	199	203	285
{ Uncertified ...	34	11	1	2	...	...	...	6	14	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	46	12	14	12	8	...	...	...	...	9
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	30	8	6	14	2	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	78	...	1	...	11	18	26	21	1	40
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	11	1	...	4	5	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	6	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	4
Cancer, malignant disease ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	4	36	22	22
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meningitis ...	5	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease ...	60	...	...	...	2	3	6	27	22	17
Bronchitis ...	53	10	3	2	1	...	...	17	20	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	66	12	16	10	2	4	8	9	5	9
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	22	14	7	1	..	...	...	...	...	13
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease...	21	...	..	...	2	...	3	9	7	11
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition..	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth. ...	57	56	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	15	1	4	...	1	...	3	4	2	11
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...
Other Defined Diseases ..	261	23	5	2	...	8	25	67	131	104
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	3
TOTALS ...	833	138	60	51	40	39	83	205	217	285
Sub-Entries (included in above figures :—										
Pneumonia (Lobar) ...	10	...	1	2	2	...	3	2	...	4
Locomotor Ataxy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
General Paralysis of Insane ...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Specific Disease ...	5	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...

TABLE III_A.

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1923.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes :—													
Certified	...	...	...	24	7	8	3	42	21	21	19	24	127
Uncertified	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	6	2	1	1	1	11
{ Small-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	12
{ Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	8
{ Diphtheria and Croup				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions				...	4	1	...	5	2	1	3	...	11
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis				...	1	...	...	1	3	4	1	1	10
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	12
{ Diarrhœa				...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	5
{ Enteritis				...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	9
Gastritis				...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Syphilis				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations				...	3	1	...	4	1	1	1	1	8
{ Premature Birth				...	15	5	3	23	2	...	...	...	25
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus				...	4	...	3	8	8	6	1	...	23
Other Causes				...	2	...	1	5	1	...	2	1	9
Influenza				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals				26	11	8	3	48	23	22	20	25	138

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,509 ; Illegitimate, 67.

Nett Deaths in year of { Legitimate infants, 123.
Illegitimate do. 15.

TABLE IV_A.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1923

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				WARDS.									
				Total Deaths under 1 Year.	Central.	Collingwood.	Dockway.	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyerd.	Trinity.
All Causes :—Certified... ..				127	6	16	27	5	20	13	6	24	10
Uncertified				11	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	2	1
{ Smallpox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chickenpox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles				12	...	1	3	...	1	2	2	3	...
{ Scarlet Fever... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough				8	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	2
{ Diphtheria and Croup... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis				1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculous ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions				11	1	2	...	1	3	1	1	2	...
Laryngitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis				10	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..				12	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	2	1
{ Diarrhoea				5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...
{ Enteritis				9	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...
Gastritis				2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Syphilis				2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rickets ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations				8	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
{ Premature Birth				25	1	1	3	4	4	3	1	4	4
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus				23	...	4	7	...	3	1	...	6	2
{ Other Causes... ..				9	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	2	...
{ Influenza ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths				138	7	19	28	6	21	13	7	26	11
Births ... ..				...	157	253	224	146	192	121	127	195	144
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..				...	44	75	125	41	109	107	55	133	76

